

THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS

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TORONTO, SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1885.

15 CENTS PER COPY.



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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondence intended for publication should
be brief, courteous in tone, and accompanied by the
true name and address of the writer—not necessarily
for publication, but as a guarantee of good
faith.

Such communications should be addressed to the
Editor of the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, Toronto."

All letters on business subjects should be directed
to the "Grip Printing and Publishing Company,
Toronto."

TORONTO, JUNE 27TH, 1885.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In order that persons residing in country districts where no newsdealer is established may find it less difficult to obtain the CANADIAN PICTORIAL, the publishers will undertake to mail eight numbers to any address on the receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Friends can club for four numbers each, if they wish. Those who order should be particular in stating whether they desire to be supplied from No. 1 successively. Address THE GRIP PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, TORONTO.

**THE SITUATION AT THE
FRONT.**

THE severe work of the campaign is over, and all the troops are to come home immediately, with the exception of "A" and "B" Batteries, of the Canadian Regiment of Artillery, "C" Company of the Infantry School Corps, and the Quebec Cavalry School Corps, unless it should be deemed necessary to enrol from those who have volunteered a provisional militia force for temporary service. It is thought, however, that the regular troops, together with the Mounted Police, now recruited to a strength of over 1,000 men, will be sufficient to garrison strategical points, capture Big Bear, Wandering Spirit, and the other Indian murderers, and complete the pacification of the country. All of the prisoners held by Big Bear have now been released unharmed.

TORONTO, June 24, 4 p.m.

OUR NEXT NUMBER

will contain, among other illustrations, several portraits of special interest, including those of Colonel Williams, M.P., who led the Midland Battalion in their celebrated charge on the rifle pits, and several other distinguished officers; a view of the steamboat conveying the Grenadiers and 90th to Fort Pitt, and two other sketches, by Corporal Currie, of the Royal Grenadiers; White Cap's band captured by the Body Guard, and a view of the camp of the 35th Simcoe Foresters, from photographs by Sergt. A. C. Barrand, of No. 1 Company of the latter corps; some sketches by Mr. F. W. Curzon, our special artist with Gen. Middleton; a view of the guard-room at Regina where Riel is confined; etc., etc., etc.

**THE PROPOSED RECEPTIONS
TO THE TROOPS.**

THE time seems now close at hand when definite news will be received of arrangements being made for the return of the troops who have done such good service for Canada in the suppression of the rebellion; and it is no wonder that the newspapers teem with suggestions as to how best to evince the general feeling of public gratitude. The various municipal bodies have been gravely discussing the same subject, and in many places steps are already being taken to give effect to the resolutions adopted. A very general feeling has been expressed in this city in favor of the holding of a grand review in Toronto, to be attended by as many of the corps as can be assembled on a stated occasion, with General Middleton present and in command.

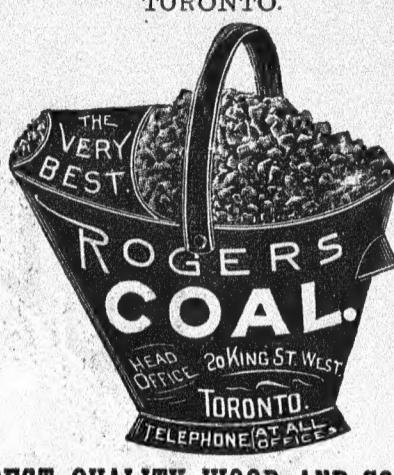
There are, however, many grave objections urged against so comprehensive a project, and it is much to be feared that the troops themselves would feel anything but grateful for well-meant kindness and desire to show them honor, if the carrying out of the programme should involve one hour's delay in their release from a military service which they have willingly performed in fulfilment of a patriotic duty, but which they may be altogether disinclined to have prolonged in order that they may take part in a pageant for other people's satisfaction.

The suggestion that the troops are too ragged in the uniforms they have worn on service to be willing to appear in the same parade with their brethren in arms who have not been called upon to go to the front may be dismissed with scant consideration. It would not certainly do to parade our Canadian veterans actually *sans culottes* through the principal streets of the capital of Ontario; but every right feeling person would regard with special feelings of interest and pride the ragged uniforms which, as a result of faithful service in an arduous campaign, is in itself, like wounds, a creditable attribute of the soldier who can show them. No one would be likely to compare the Royal Grenadiers, wearing torn tunics and patched trousers, with the men of Sir John Falstaff's celebrated command when they marched through the streets of Coventry. Indeed, we have all read how General Middleton turned with pride to the contemplation of his rough and war-worn soldiers who had captured Batoche, after he had inspected the Mounted Police who, smart and clean, came out of their cordwood fort at Prince Albert to welcome his arrival.

The suggestion that new clothing should be applied for, in order that the returning veterans might look smarter on the proposed parade than their comrades who have remained at home, must have come from a soul who could not appreciate the poetry of the service-stained uniforms. In point of fact the suggestion was an unpractical one, as every one should know that new uniforms cannot be supplied so as to look well on the men without sufficient time being allowed for proper fitting to take place.

As all of the various corps will have to return by the Canadian Pacific route from Port Arthur, and will be anxious to reach their homes with the least possible delay, it would perhaps be well to let each corps proceed without unnecessary detention to its own headquarters, where, as the Americans say, it has to be "mustered out of" the service. A warm local welcome from their own relatives and friends will be more appreciated by the returning troops than formal receptions by municipal authorities who are utter strangers to them. There should be little speech-making, the idea of banquets should be given up, and, as the most eminently suitable form of reception, the celebrations

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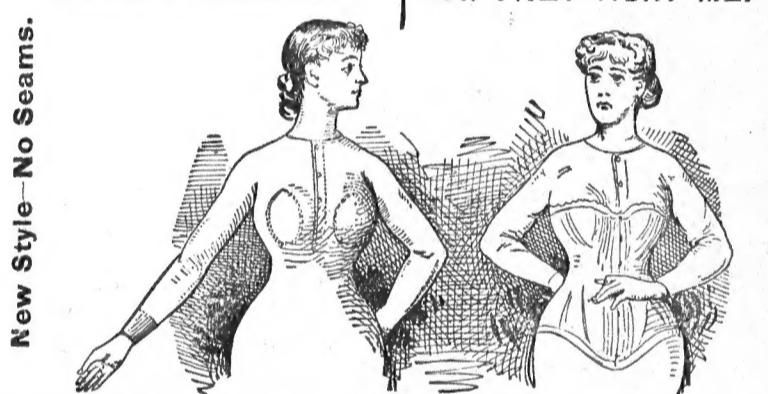
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should, at this particular season, take the form of *fêtes champêtres*, which could be participated in at small expense by the mothers, wives, and sweethearts of the men. The aldermen may take our word for it that the most honeyed speeches they are capable of delivering to the returning soldiers will not have half the interest that the most unstudied observations of "the girl I left behind me" will assuredly possess.

COL. OTTER AS A COMMANDER.

OUR readers will remember that the Toronto *Globe* and *Mail* had exceedingly contradictory stories as to the precise date of the arrival of the relieving column at Battleford, and that one of them went into extreme rhapsodies of praise over the alleged extraordinary marching powers the troops composing it had exhibited, until the fallacy of its claims were exposed by the *Telegram*, whose better information pricked the bubble by showing that the men had not marched, but had ridden in waggons. The discrepancy as to the date of the arrival of the column has never yet been cleared up; but the newest account of the march itself, and of the arrival at Battleford, has recently appeared in the *Winnipeg Sun* from a teamster who signs himself "James Wills," and who says that he has seen several accounts of that occurrence and of the Fish Creek affair, "but none from any who made the march or were actually in the engagement." What were the correspondents about if the following are the facts, heretofore religiously suppressed?—

I was one of the teamsters who accompanied it, and consequently know the exact circumstances. In the first place, when we (the teamsters) were engaged we only agreed to travel from fifteen to twenty miles per day. As each teamster's load of supplies was exhausted he, with his team, was to be sent back to General Laurie, at the Saskatchewan. But instead of this arrangement being carried out, our waggons, as fast as emptied, were filled with soldiers, and instead of driving from fifteen to twenty miles per day, we drove thirty to forty. This we agreed to do because it was represented to us that the besieged in Battleford were in a most critical condition. Several of our horses were completely used up, and some had to be left along the road to die, because of the rate of speed we were obliged to keep up. But at this none of us complained, believing as we did that we were hurrying to the rescue of helpless women and children in the fort. Our minds were slightly disabused of this idea when one afternoon at four o'clock we got within two miles and a half of Battleford and could see the flames distinctly as the town was being fired up. Otter seeing this, at once gave orders to form a corral, and though the men of the Queen's Own and others were wild with impatience to go to the rescue, they were commanded to stay where they were. The poor fellows gathered in knots of from ten to twelve and discussed the matter, their eyes meanwhile watching with intense interest the flaming town in the distance, and expressions not at all complimentary to the commanding officer were frequently heard. Charlie Ross, a scout, was sent in, however, and returned shortly before dark, saying that as nearly as he could judge there were about 100 Indians gathered around the fire. Ross was fired at while returning, but escaped unhurt. He now took five scouts, and went back to the fire, while the fellows of the Queen's Own looked after them with tears in their eyes because of their inability to go and help. Colonel Otter now had the cannons fired, with the object of frightening the Indians. Ross had only gone a short time when we heard firing in the direction of the town, and Colonel Herchmer, becoming alarmed, took about twenty of the Mounted Police and went to his assistance. But before he arrived Ross had driven the Indians out of the town. They then returned to camp, the Indians remaining quiet during the rest of the night. It says a good deal for Ross' courage when he would, with only five men at his back, attack 100 redskins, but not much for Otter's, who would not venture in with 700 soldiers. In the morning Ross again went into Battleford, and coming back reported the road clear, and accordingly Otter's command moved into the town about eleven o'clock.

Here is Wills' account of the Cut Knife Creek affair:—

The Indians fired first, and without receiving a command from Col. Otter our soldiers returned the fire. Herchmer practically took command during the whole of the fight, Otter remaining quiet somewhere near the waggons. Ross, the scout, is deserving of the utmost credit for his daring and bravery, as is also Col. Herchmer, who was frequently in the thickest of the fight. Ross had been one time scouting in a ravine, and returning, reported to Herchmer that the

Indians were trying to surround the troops. Herchmer, who was closely engaged at the time, said: "Well, what do you want?" Ross answered: "I want some good men at once." Herchmer replied: "Well, take them and go; but I can't spare any more." Ross waited for no more, but going to some of the boys, shouted: "Here, you Battleford scalpers, come with me." It is needless to say several men went at once. They had some of the hottest work of the day, but succeeded in driving the enemy back, and in capturing some of their ponies. As they came back up the hill on the ponies, Ross decorated with an Indian head-gear, they were mistaken for the genuine article, and fired upon forthwith. Fortunately no damage was done, and the mistake was soon discovered. After fighting for seven hours and a half, we commenced the retreat, the Indians firing on us to the last, and following us to the foot of the hill.

Now, this teamster may perhaps be misrepresenting the facts for some vindictive purpose not apparent; but that his account is original and throws new light upon the circumstances is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that letters from members of the Queen's Own, who could not safely send for publication statements reflecting upon their superiors, have distinctly asserted that the two correspondents who accompanied the expedition did not leave their safe position by the waggon to see the fight, but made up their reports from information obtained from officers after the return to Battleford. If Mr. Wills' account of the arrival before Battleford and of the affair at Cut Knife Hill is substantially correct, there is no harm in the public receiving it. If, however, he has libelled an officer whose reputation is dear to Toronto, by placing him in a most unenviable light before the population of Manitoba, the writer should be held severely accountable and the fullest vindication be afforded to Col. Otter.

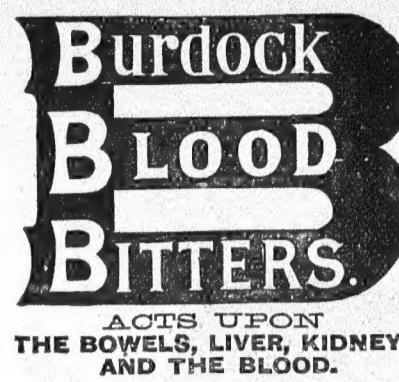
CAPTURE OF BATOCHE."

SINCE our last number went to press the colored lithograph illustrating the charge on the rifle pits, issued by the *Grip Printing and Publishing Company*, has been put in circulation, and fully realizes the conception of the occurrence formed by all who have closely read the very full accounts sent by the press correspondents at the front. The best confirmation of the accuracy of the picture is, however, to be found by comparing its details with the precise facts as exhibited on the surveyors' map that appears on page 104, and which only reached Toronto after the colored picture had gone to press. It will thereby be seen that, subjected to this test, the lithograph has been compiled with astonishing fidelity from the sketches forwarded from the scene of action. Indeed it is in the highest degree creditable to Canadian art, as well as enterprise, that so excellent and spirited a representation of an important historic event could be produced so promptly and so faithfully in Toronto, and then be offered at the low retail price of 30 cents per copy.

A SPECIAL HOLIDAY NUMBER OF "GRIP,"

containing sixteen pages, lithographed in colors, stitched and trimmed, will be ready for issue on Dominion Day. This is the first effort that has been made in Canada to produce a holiday paper, and from the advance sheets to hand we are in a position to predict that it will prove a great success. Among the illustrations are the following:—Two full-page cartoons in colors entitled, "Miss Canada's Eighteenth Birthday," and "Dominion Day Fancies"; a double-page cartoon in colors showing "Our Temple of Fame," in recognition of the prowess of the forces in the North-West and including likenesses of many prominent public men. Then there are ten pages of fresh original humor, profusely illustrated. This special number, notwithstanding its manifold attractions, will be sold at the moderate retail price of 10 cents.

CAPT. McMURRICH'S battery of garrison artillery, which has been on active service at the New Garrison barracks, Toronto, for a period of two months, was dismissed this week from further duty.



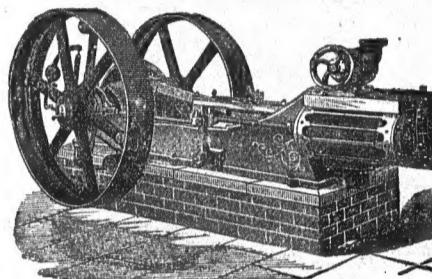
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IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE

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Price, 15 Cents per Copy.

It contains Graphic Illustrations of Experiences of the Volunteers and events transpiring at the Front in connection with the North-Western Rebellion; portraits of principal Officers, and illustrations of places of interest in the North-West. The paper consists of twelve pages 12 x 18 inches, printed and lithographed in tints, on good paper.

No. 1 was issued on April 4th, and contained the following illustrations:

A Look-out on the Qu'Appelle Trail; Departure of the Montreal Garrison Artillery; Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; Funeral of Two Members of the 90th Battalion at Winnipeg; also a fine TWO-PAGE SUPPLEMENT, showing seven sketches of Camp Life in the Experiences of the Royal Grenadiers; and four incidents of the Battle of Fish Creek (from sketches by our special artist, Mr. Curzon).

No. 9 published on the 30th May contained the following illustrations:

In the Skirmish Line at Batoche; The 65th Battalion (Mount Royal Rifles) at Port Arthur; Lieut.-Col. Gray, M.P.P., Commanding the Toronto Field Battery; A Zareba in the North-West; The Artillery Shelling the Enemy at the Battle of Fish Creek; The Application of the First Bandage on the Battlefield—No. 1; also, the usual fine two-page supplement entitled "The Bayonet Charge at Batoche."

No. 10 published on the 6th June, contained the following illustrations:

Brigade Funerals of Lieut. Fitch and Private Moore, Royal Grenadiers; How the Royal Grenadiers got their Dinner before Batoche; Major Larmour's Portable Rifle-Pits in Action; Big Bear, the last of the Rebels; The 38th Battalion (Dufferin Rifles) of Brantford; also, a fine two-page Supplement showing sundry sketches from the front, by Mr. F. W. Curzon.

No. 11 published on 13th June contained the following illustrations:

A Royal Grenadier's chance for the Victoria Cross; Views at Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., from sketches by Mr. R. B. Urnston; Camp Denison, Humboldt, N. W. T., from sketches by Trooper E. Kershaw, G.G.B.G.; sketches from the Carri on route to the Front; Presentation of Flag to the Toronto Volunteers at Carlton Place, by Mrs. Edward Blake; Arrival of Tenth Royal Grenadiers at Winnipeg; The 90th Battalion of Rifles leaving Winnipeg for the Front. Also a two-page supplement showing Departure of the Governor-General's Body-Guards, and the 65th Battalion (French Canadians) leaving Bonaventure Station, Montreal.

No. 3 was issued April 18th. It contained the following illustrations:

"A" Battery in the Touchwood Hills; Stuck in a Snow-Bank; Midnight Raump of the Royal Grenadiers; A Parade of Major Crozier's Command at Battleford; Lord Melgund; Major Crozier; Col. Miller, Q.O.R., Quelling Mutiny among the Teamsters; Arrival of the Royal Grenadiers at Camp Desolation; Marching into Quarters at Port Monroe; An Occasional Spill; Cold Comfort in a Flat Car. Besides the above numerous illustrations, a large two-page cartoon by Canada's Cartoonist, J. W. Bengough, deals with the question "Who is Responsible?" It is without doubt one of the best efforts of this clever artist. This number is having a tremendous sale.

No. 4 was issued April 25, and contained the following illustrations:

Lord Melgund's Scouts Surrounding Three of White Cap's Warriors; Col. Otter's Brigade on the Line of March; Trying the Gauntlet; Steamers Loading at Medicine Hat; The Midland Battalion's Departure from Winnipeg; Readying Battalion Orders in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; The Winnipeg Light Infantry Preparing for Service; Portraits of the Minister of Militia, Lt.-Col. Ouimet, Lieut. Morrow, etc.

No. 5, published May 2nd, contained the following illustrations:

Major Gen. Middleton and his A.D.C. (Equestrian Portraits); The Relief of Battleford; Incident in connection with the Fort Pitt Garrison; Typical sketches in the Drill-Shed, Hamilton; Whole Page Group—Portraits of the Rebel Leaders; The Battle of Fish Creek.

No. 6, published on the 9th May, contained the following illustrations:

The first Expedition for the Relief of Battleford Attacked by Half-breeds; Solemn Scene after the Battle of Fish Creek; The 7th Battalion (Fusiliers), of London, entertained Port Arthur; The Ottawa Sharpshooters (G.G.F.G.) at Winnipeg; Commencement of the Fight at Duck Lake; Advance Guard of the Royal Grenadiers passing Humboldt; Men of "C" Company (Infantry School) Returning from a Rabbit Hunt. Also a splendid two-page supplement, entitled "Toronto Ladies Receiving and Packing Contributions for the Volunteers at the Front."

No. 7, published on the 16th May, contained the following illustrations:

A brave Scout's untimely end; Camp of the 7th Battalion (Fusiliers) at Winnipeg; The Battle of Cut Knife Creek; Scenes with the North-West Field Force; Portraits of Interest. Also a two-page Cartoon (by J. W. Bengough),

And also the wishes of the large number of persons residing in country districts who find a difficulty in obtaining this publication through newsdealers at a distance, we will undertake, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, to mail eight numbers to any address indicated. Friends may club for four numbers each, if they desire. In all cases where our patrons require to be supplied with successive copies commencing with the first one, the fact must be plainly stated. The supply of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 being nearly exhausted, all who wish to obtain them should communicate without delay.

Grip Printing and Publishing Co., Toronto.

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—The Illustrated War News—

And also the wishes of the large number of persons residing in country districts who find a difficulty in obtaining this publication through newsdealers at a distance, we will undertake, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR, to mail eight numbers to any address indicated. Friends may club for four numbers each, if they desire. In all cases where our patrons require to be supplied with successive copies commencing with the first one, the fact must be plainly stated. The supply of Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 being nearly exhausted, all who wish to obtain them should communicate without delay.

BATOCHE!

READY JUNE 22nd.

A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH, size 20 x 26, printed in 5 colors, entitled

"THE CAPTURE OF BATOCHE"

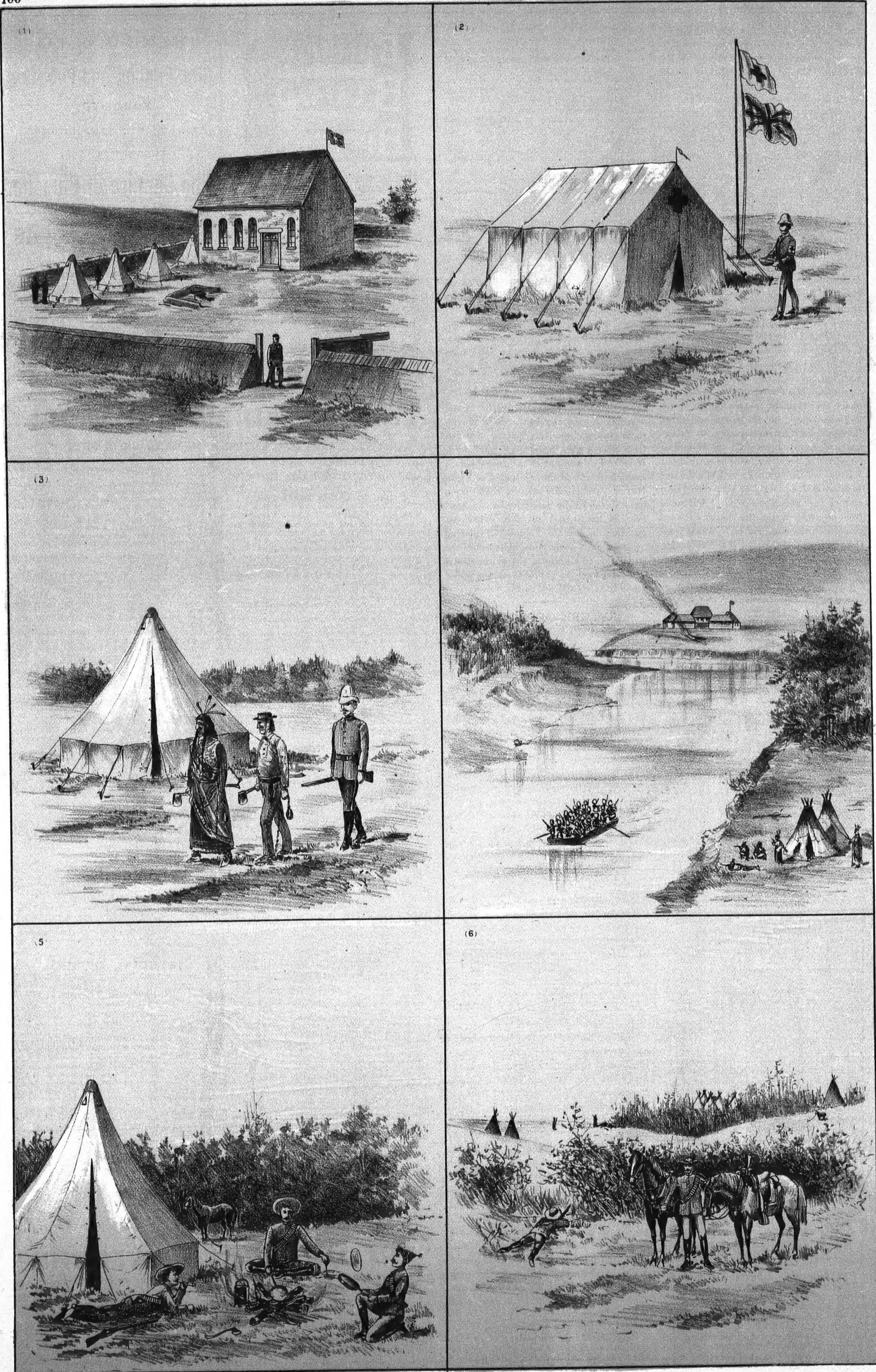
Has been prepared by "The Grip Printing and Publishing Company, and will be ready on above date. This is a Graphic Sketch of the FAMOUS CHARGE on the Rebel stronghold.

It has been carefully compiled from sketches by our special artist, and from the account of participants in the battle, and is a correct delineation of the action. It is without doubt the FINEST COLORED PLATE ever issued in Canada.

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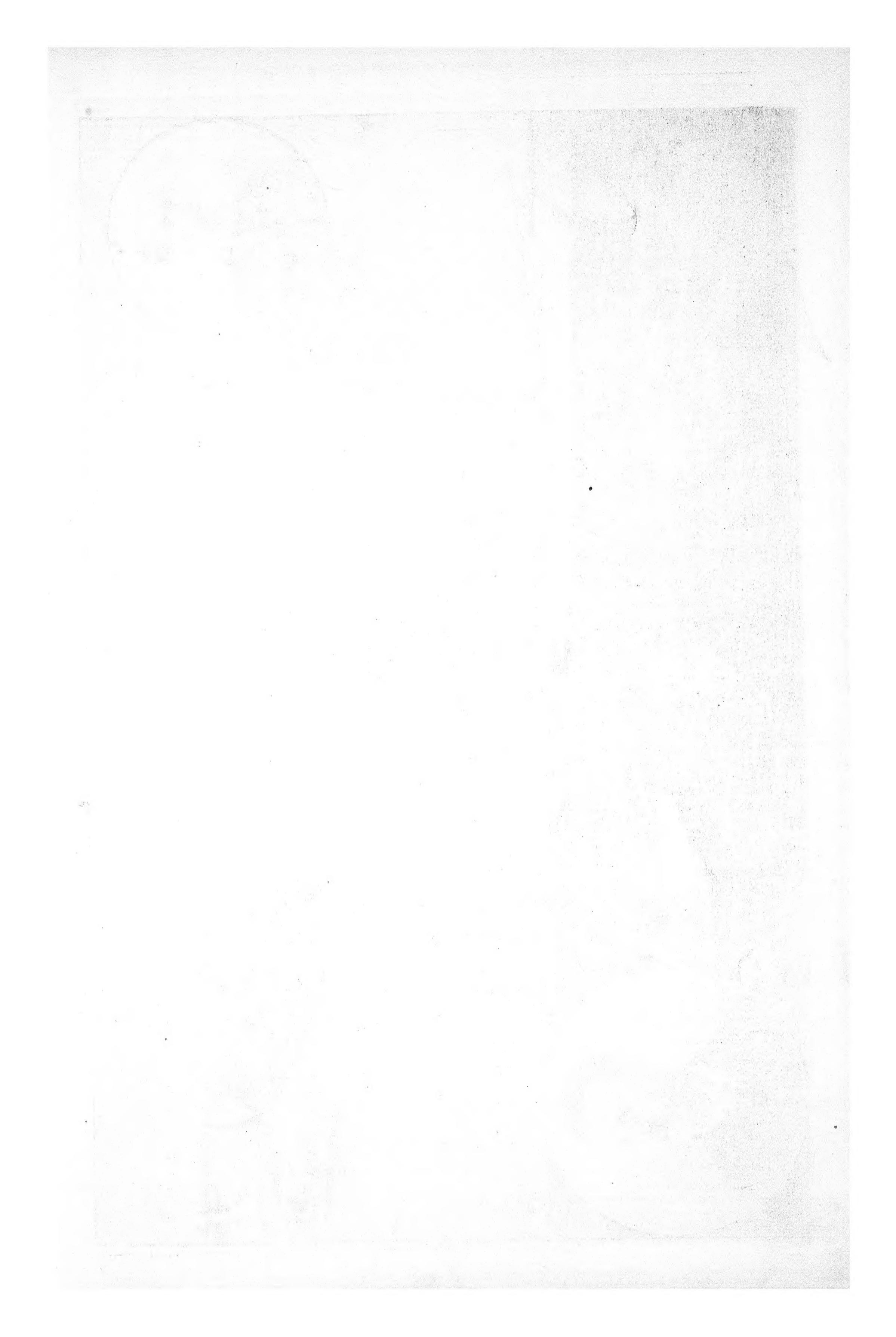
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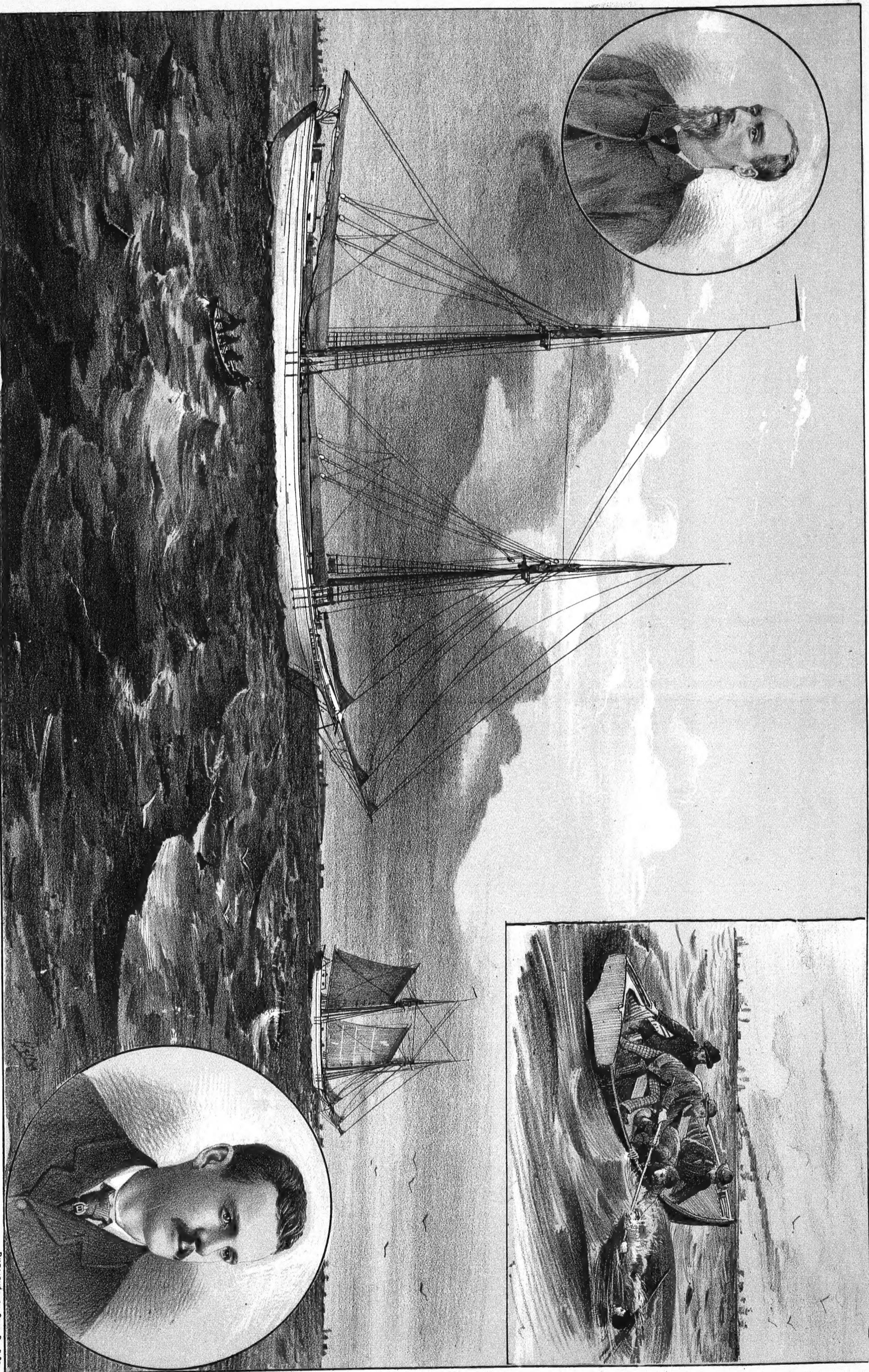
SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD AND VICINITY.

(Furnished by Mr. W. D. Smith.)

- (1) Fort Otter, Battleford. (2) The Hospital Tent. (3) Prisoners going out to chop wood under escort. (4) Fort Pitt evacuated by Inspector Dickens and his detachment of N. W. Mounted Police, after an heroic defence. (5) Jolly Scouts preparing for Supper. (6) Scouting in Poundmaker's Reserve.



THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.



TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

EDWARD HANLAN'S NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING IN TORONTO BAY, JUNE 18 1885.

(From Sketches by our own Artist,

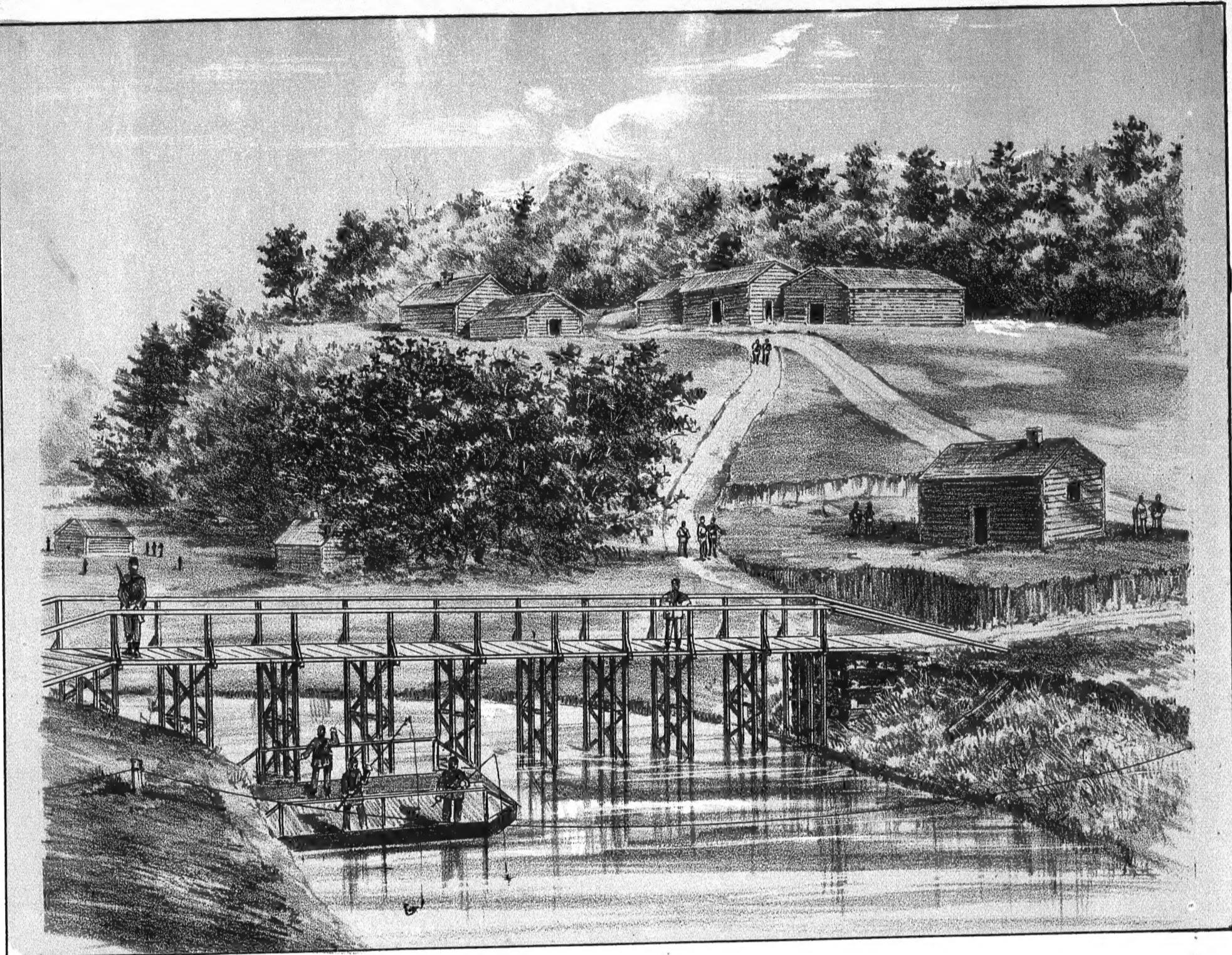
(1) The schooners *Nellie Hunter* and *Gearing*.
(2) Capt. Ackerman, of Picton, the rescuer, from a photograph by Mickelthwaite.
celebrated oarsman, from a photograph by Fraser & Sons, Toronto.
(4) Fished out of "the drink."

(3) Hanlan, the

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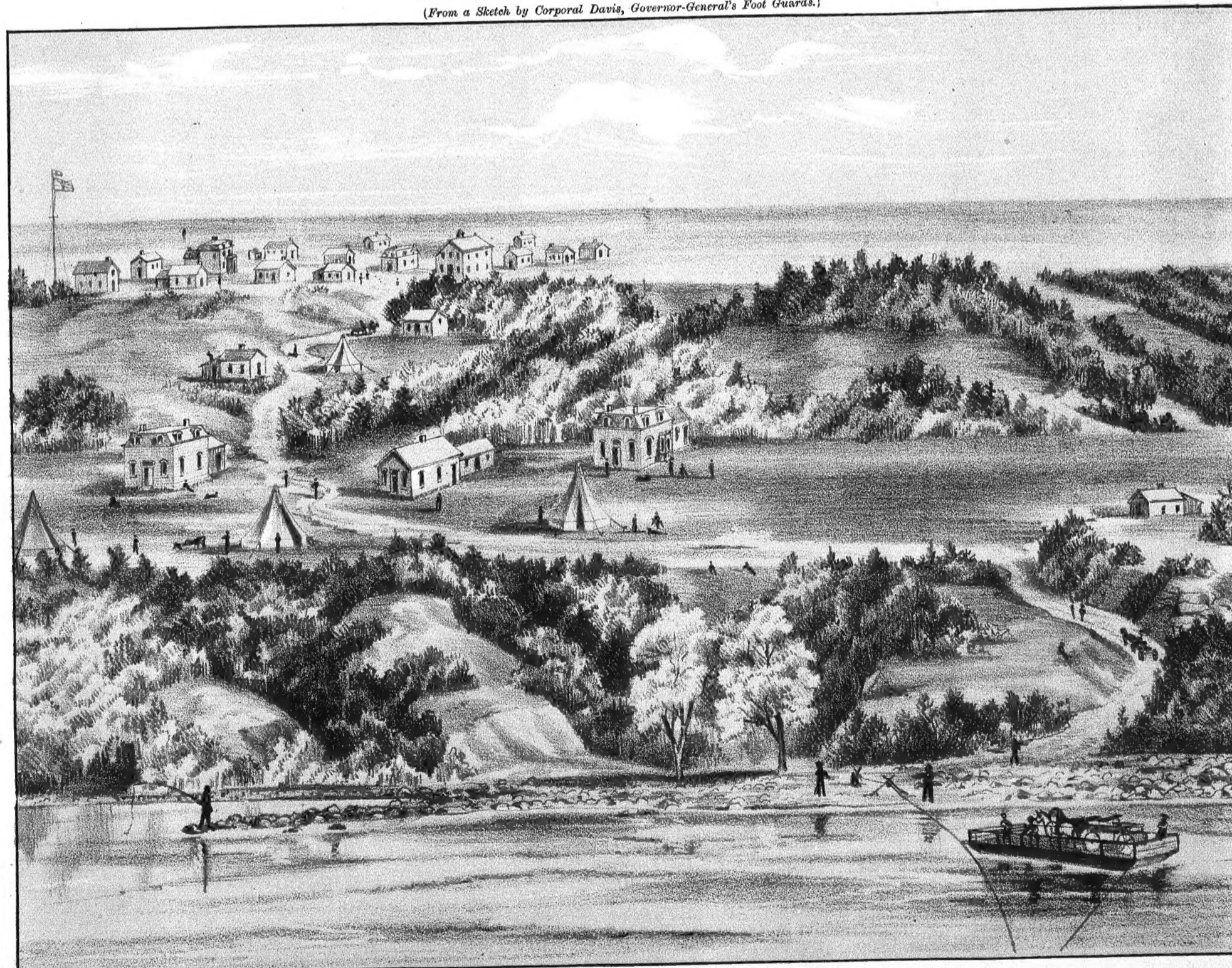
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THE CANADIAN PICTORIAL & ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.



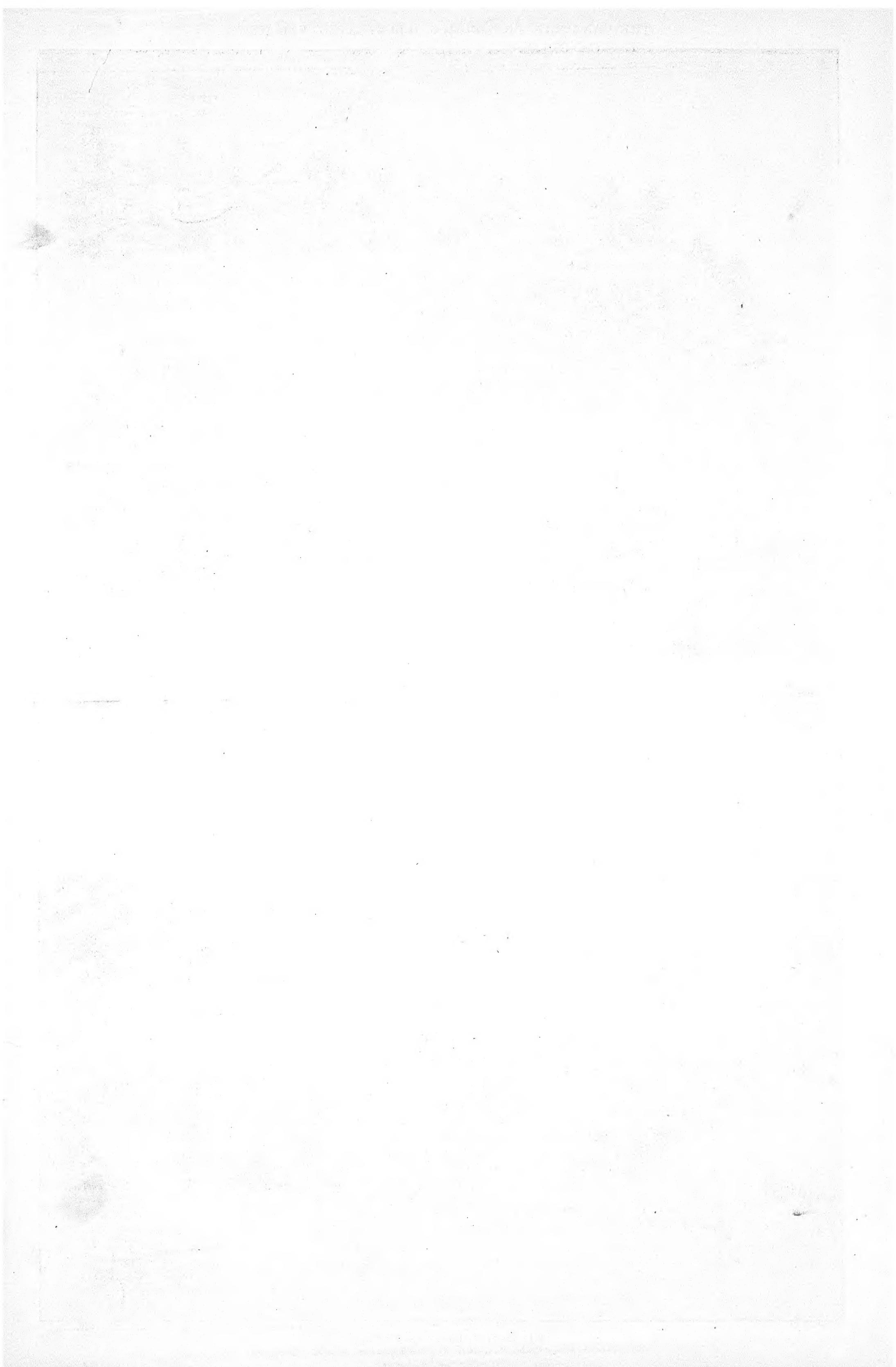
THE BRIDGE BUILT OVER THE BATTLE RIVER.

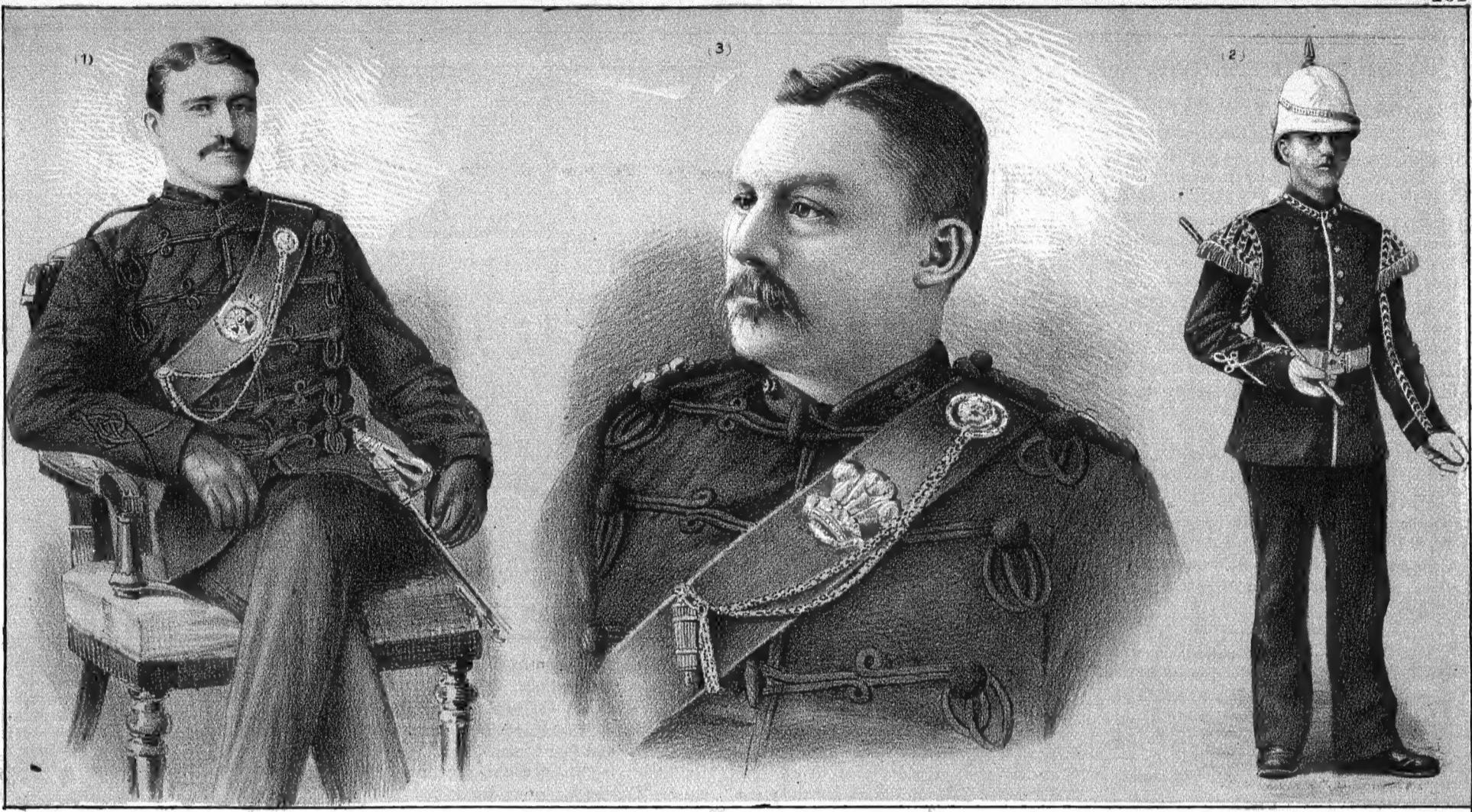
(From a Sketch by Corporal Davis, Governor-General's Foot Guards.)



THE HOSPITALS AT SASKATOON.

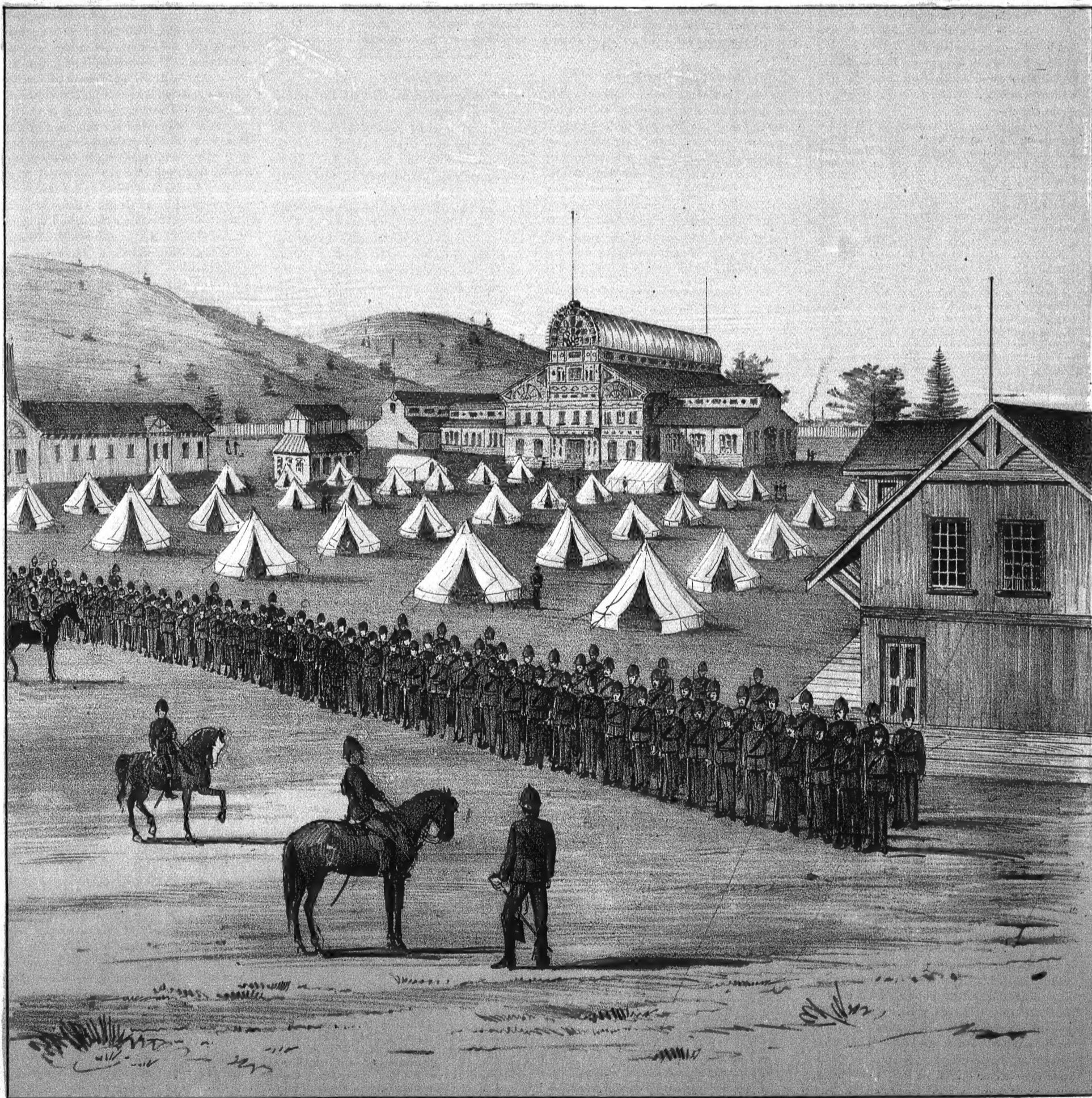
(From a sketch by Edmund E. King, M.D., Asst. Surgeon, Field Hospital Corps, Battleford.) See Page 102.





PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

- (1) Lieut. A. Y. Scott, the only member of the Queen's Own Rifles in the engagement at Fish Creek, from a photograph by Bruce, Toronto.
 (2) Bugler Foulkes, C Company, Infantry School Corps, shot dead in the fight at Cut Knife Creek, from a photograph by Dixon, Toronto.
 (3) Lieut.-Colonel Bond, commanding the 1st Batt. Prince of Wales' Regiment, from a photograph by Notman & Sons, Montreal..



CAMP OF THE PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT AT THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS, MONTREAL.

(From a Sketch by Mr. F. N. Boxer.)

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

In this picture our artist has given a typical illustration of the noble red man's idea of domestic economy, more particularly in the way of a division of labor. Etiquette forbids that a "brave" shall carry anything more burdensome than his arms and ammunition, and if there is a pony to ride, that privilege is his by might and, according to his own ideas, of right. His squaw—or squaws, as the case may be—must, however, stagger along under a heavy load, while even the dogs, down to the larger puppies, have each to carry their full share of the family's belongings, borne on what is technically termed a *travoix*.

SKETCHES FROM BATTLEFORD AND VICINITY.

We have to thank Mr. W. D. Smith, of what corps we know not, who has supplied the above page of views. They mostly tell their own story, but the following explanations may be acceptable to some of our readers.

FORT OTTER, BATTLEFORD.

This view represents the entrenchment on the south side of Battle River, made by the Queen's Own Rifles after the arrival of the brigade which relieved Battleford; it was garrisoned by a detachment of that corps, commanded by Captain Brown, for the protection of the bridge and ferry. The building within the enclosure was formerly used as the Government House, before the administration of the affairs of the North-West Territories was removed to the new capital, Regina. It has of late been utilized as an industrial school for the instruction of Indian lads. The closing of the school and dismissal of the pupils is pathetically related in the last letter sent by the late Mr. Arthur Dobbs, of the Battleford Volunteer Rifles, whose portrait appeared in our last number. He writes, April 25, to Mr. John E. Wood, of Brampton:

"The relief came in yesterday. It was a joyous sight for many here. I sent Hannah and the children on Sunday, 29th March, at 12 o'clock at night into the barracks, I myself remaining in charge of the Industrial School, as the Principal (Rev. Thos. Clarke) and all others had left in the early part of the evening. Monday morning (the 30th) the Principal came over to breakfast. He saw a large body of squaws running for the bush, so he ran too, telling me to send the boys adrift, but I held on till noon and sent a message to the chiefs. I wanted to see them, but told them not to bring their braves in. They came in, shook hands, and smoked. Then, in a short time, their men came pouring in to the number of 70 or 80; they put their guns down, and I gave them dinner. They held a council meeting in the school-room. Then I gave them a present of flour, tea, and meat, all the chiefs assuring me that my family and I were safe. They kept their word. On the same night they broke into all the houses and made fearful havoc in a few hours. They had taken my rifle in the early part of the day. I let the cattle loose, destroyed the remainder of the provisions, of which there was a large quantity of all kinds, and then went and fastened all the doors and windows. Previous to this I had given the boys a day's rations and a couple of blankets each, as I saw it was of no use for me to stop longer. I left at 6 P.M., went across to the barracks, and gave up the keys of the Government House."

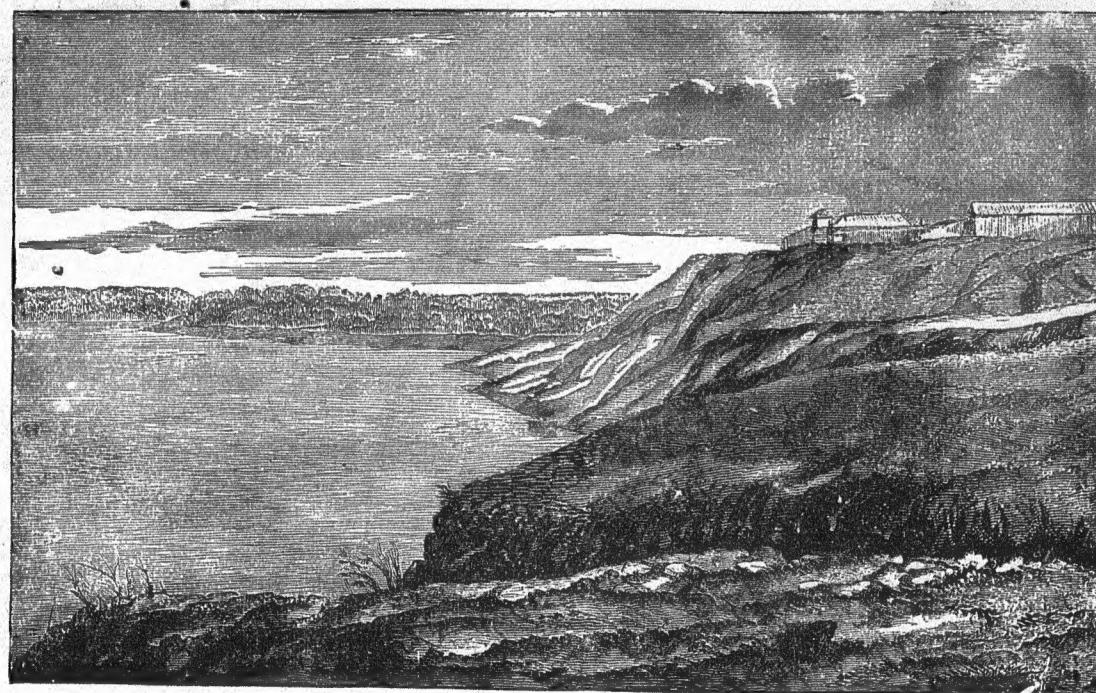
THE AMBULANCE TENT, with its careful attendant carrying a dish of something good and nourishing to the sick and wounded within, is suggestive of comfort to the sufferers.

PRISONERS GOING OUT TO CHOP WOOD.

Here we have a scene characteristic of any post of the Mounted Police, showing a couple of prisoners—an Indian and a half-breed—fettered with chain and ball, going out to work escorted by a constable armed with Winchester carbine and revolver.

EVACUATION OF FORT PITTS.

Fort Pitt, an old established post of the Hudson's Bay Company, was garrisoned by Inspector Dickens and a detachment of about twenty of the North-West Mounted Police. In an evil moment Mr. McLean, the officer of the company in charge, with over fifty other settlers, being doubtful of the ability of so small a force to protect them, yielded to Big Bear's demand, that they should go with him, and these formed the bulk of the prisoners whose happy release has recently been effected. Over 100 Indians, under Big Bear and Little Poplar, attacked the fort on the 15th of April, but after a gallant resistance, in the course of which one constable (Cowen) was killed and another (Lounshy) dangerously wounded, the assailants were driven off with a loss of four killed and several wounded. Inspector Dickens



EDMONTON, N.W.T.

then, having come to the conclusion that the post would not be able to hold out against a more determined attack, destroyed the provisions, arms and ammunition he could not carry with him, and embarked his command in a scow—some accounts say a "York boat"—and proceeded down the river without molestation to Battleford, where they were warmly welcomed by the beleaguered garrison. A picture of the police band parading to play them into barracks was given in No. 5. Inspector Dickens, being senior to Inspector Morris, who had so far conducted the defence of Battleford with consummate ability, then assumed command until the arrival of Otter's brigade.

JOLLY SCOUTS PREPARING FOR SUPPER.

Whether in the presence of danger or not, men must eat, and even the skirmishers under fire from the rifle pits at Batoche used to munch hard tack whenever the enemy took a rest. One of the scouts is apparently frying bacon, or something still more savory, while another is tossing the inevitable slap-jacks—better known in civilized life as "pancakes." The third has probably done his share of camp duty by fetching wood and water, and is accordingly taking his ease and quiet smoke.

SCOUTING IN POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE shows a couple of our men taking in the situation. The horses are sheltered from the observation of the enemy under the charge of one man, while his comrade, having obtained the desired information, is evidently about to try the range of his rifle upon one of the enemy's sentries before remounting for a gallop back to camp.

PORTRAITS OF INTEREST.

LIEUT.-COL. FRANK BOND

has been in command of the First Battalion or Prince of Wales' Rifles since September, 1870. He is the eldest son of the Right Reverend the Bishop of Montreal, and was born in that city in 1847, and educated at the High School. The *Witness* says that, with perhaps the exception of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson, of the Field Battery, he has the most extensive record of service amongst the local militia officers. He joined the Prince of Wales' Rifles over twenty years ago as ensign, and at once saw service when in 1864 the Trent affair called out the volunteers. As captain he was in command for two months that year at Sandwich, Ont., of detachment of the Prince of Wales' Rifles and 5th Royal Scots. In 1867 he was out in the Fenian raids as major commanding six companies of the Prince of Wales' Rifles at St. John's, and in 1870, having received his commission as lieut.-colonel, he commanded his battalion at St. John's, St. Albans, and Eccles Hill. He has always been the mainstay of the battalion. Colonel Bond, who is senior partner of Bond Bros., stockbrokers, is married to a daughter of Mr. H. S. Scott, of Quebec. He has always been a public-spirited citizen and a warm supporter of athletics, being a life member of the Montreal Snowshoe and Football Clubs, and a member of other organizations of the kind. He officiated as an umpire in the match played by the Toronto Lacrosse Club against the Shamrocks on the latter's own ground at Montreal on Saturday.

BUGLER FOULKES.

The late Herbert Foulkes, of "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, who was killed in Col. Otter's fight with Poundmaker's band,

came to this country from England about eight years ago, from Dr. Stephenson's Children's Home. He worked for different farmers till September, 1883, when he came to Toronto and found employment at Oak Hall, the King Street clothing store, where he was a great favorite. He joined "C" Company about fifteen months ago, and was highly esteemed for his good conduct while in that corps. He had no relatives in this country, but his former employer, the manager at Oak Hall, sent up a very acceptable parcel of clothing, etc., through the Ladies' Committee at the time the contributions for the troops at the front were sent up under the charge of Mr. Hume Blake, Q.O.R.

LIEUT. SCOTT, Q.O.R.,

of whom an excellent likeness appears this week, is a favorite officer of a popular Toronto corps, but his chief claim to a place in our columns just now is the fact that he is the only member of the Queen's Own Rifles known to have participated in the engagement at Fish Creek, and in the gallant running fight made by the steamer Northcote in co-operation with General Middleton's attack on the enemy's position at Batoche. This arose from the circumstance of his having been attached as a supernumerary to "C" Company, Infantry School Corps, for service at the front. Major Smith was in command of the detachment of the company then doing duty as marines on board this man-of-war improvised out of an ordinary stern-wheel steamer, and Lieutenant Elliott and Gibson, of the Royal Grenadiers, with Mr. Elliott, were the subalterns who assisted him.

COL.-SERGT. WINTER, OF THE FOOT GUARDS.

THE portrait of this gallant young soldier, one of the wounded in the engagement at Cut Knife Creek, appeared in our last number. The following particulars of his career, from the *Montreal Star*, will be read with interest as showing how the military ardour of young Canada can obtain gratification:

"Color-Sergeant Charles F. Winter, of the Guards' Sharpshooting Company, now with Colonel Otter's Brigade in the North-West, was born in Montreal, February, 1863. In 1866 he removed to Prescott with his parents, where he passed with honors through the public and high schools. He spent nearly two seasons on the lakes as purser on the steamer *Norseman*, under the late lamented Captain William Sherwood. Having always had great love for the army and a desire to see the Old World, he sailed for England in 1880, and enlisted at Bristol in the 1st Battalion, 7th Royal Fusiliers, City of London Regiment, then lying at Pembroke Dock, South Wales. When after four months he gained his first promotion in November, 1881, the regiment removed to the Tower of London (relieving the 1st Battalion, 6th Regiment). In 1882 during the excitement attending the affairs in Egypt, and the regiment not likely to take part, he as corporal, and six privates volunteered, and were detailed for special service and proceeded to Aldershot, thence to Alexandria and to Ismailia where they disembarked and remained a short time. He took part in the engagement at Kassassin, and the midnight march and battle of Tel-el-Kebir, in General Graham's Brigade, to which he was attached (for which he received medal and clasp). He proceeded with brigade to Cairo, and obtained his sergeant's stripes; early in December he was attacked with that dread disease, tertian fever, and spent his Christmas in the hospital of the Citadel of Cairo. During his sickness he received very great kindness from her Ladyship, the Countess of Dufferin, which did much towards the recovery of many a poor soldier besides him. When able to bear it he, with a large party of invalids, was sent up the Nile as far as Luxor, which worked wonders towards their recovery. On the close of the campaign, at the presentation of

the medals (Queen & Khedive's) by Gen. Graham, he was complimented on one so young, and holding such a position, receiving such decorations. August, 1883, he returned to Canada, since which time he has resided in Ottawa, holding a position in the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries, and Sergeant in No. 1 Company, G. G. F. Guards.

THE HOSPITALS AT SASKATOON.

THIS picture represents the situation of the three hospitals established at this point, which is the town site of the Temperance Colonization Company, greater conveniences being there obtainable than at Clarke's Crossing, where the field hospitals were originally established. The situation is on a high bank above the South Saskatchewan River, over which a crossing is established by means of a rope ferry. The three buildings in the foreground, as we have been informed by Capt. Mason, of the Royal Grenadiers, now home in Toronto and happily convalescent, were used as the hospitals and numbered 1, 2, and 3, from the right of our page. That officer tells us that at the time he was himself a patient there, No. 1 was occupied by Lieut. Halliwell and other members of the Midland Battalion, besides some Grenadiers and Artillerymen. Among the patients in No. 2 was Corporal Lethbridge, of the 90th Batt., formerly of Brantford. The following officers were inmates of No. 3:—Lieut. Garden, of the Intelligence Corps, Captains Mason and Manley, of the Grenadiers, and Capt. Lazier, of the Midland Batt. The tent to the left of No. 3 was used by the dressers; that to the left of No. 2 was the nurses' mess tent. The cottage in rear of No. 3 was occupied by Drs. Roddick and Bell, and the medical stores. The tent further to the right was occupied by the dressers, and the cottage beyond it by the quartermaster and his stores. The two-storey building in rear of the cottage is the schoolhouse, and this is where the half-breed patients were located, one of whom died after an operation. The buildings used for hospitals stand about 100 yards back from the edge of the abrupt slope down to the river, and the patients used here to be in a sun-bath the whole of the day, drinking in the pure breeze from over the distant prairie and across the broad river. There was no garrison maintained at Saskatoon. The hospital establishment has since been removed to Moose Jaw, which, being on the line of railway, is more conveniently situated for obtaining supplies. Dr. King, whose sketch furnished an acceptable subject for this number, is the son of Mr. J. B. King, of Toronto, the well-known Grand Secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THE 1ST. BATT., PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENT.

THIS fine battalion of rifles—the only infantry or rifle corps in the Canadian militia which is officially styled a regiment, a view of whose encampment at the Exhibition Grounds, Montreal, has been furnished by Mr. Boxer, is the oldest body of troops in the service, having been organized Nov. 17, 1850. It is commanded by Lieut. Col. Frank Bond, whose portrait appears on the same page, and is composed of six companies. For some weeks past, the regiment has been under canvas awaiting orders to proceed to the North-West; but additional troops not being required for the suppression of the rebellion, the men have recently been relieved from active duty. During the days of their en-

PLAN
OF POSITION AT
BATTLE OF BATOCHE,
May 12th 1885.

SCALE 20 CHAINS = 1 INCH.

From a sketch made by Messrs.
Burrows and Denny, of the
Surveyors' Intelligence Corps.

